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dreaming, hypnotism, and with suggestions for apparatus and experiment.

La Philosophie de la Nature chez les Anciens, par CH. HUIT. Thorin et Fils, Paris, 1901. pp. 583.

The author considers the relations of nature to religious thought among Hebrews, Persians, Egyptians, Chinese, and Hindus; the relations of nature to poetic sentiment in the literature of ancient Greece and Rome; and then treats of scientific and metaphysical nature study among ancient philosophers.

The Riddle of the Universe at the Close of the Nineteenth Century, by ERNST HÄCKEL. Translated by Joseph McCabe. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1901, pp. 391.

There is a swan song which marks "the close of my studies on the monistic conception of the universe." The author renounces a system of monistic philosophy he had planned on account of growing age and weakening strength, and adds that "I am wholly a child of the nineteenth century and with its close I draw the line under my life's work." He here treats of life development, the soul, immortality, substance, nature, belief, monistic religion and ethics, in an easy and very interesting way interspersed by many fascinating reminiscences.

Problems of Evolution, by F. W. HEADLEY. Duckworth & Co., London, 1900. pp. 373.

First the writer tries to show that Lamarck is wrong as to the moulding influence of the environment, but he pleads for a world wide tendency to vary, and with natural selection as a regulating principle, so that all species, even the lowest, in a sense pilot themselves and heredity is progressively limiting the range of variation. With man the same principles as with the lower creatures are still operative, but others come in, so that civilization, though quite distinct from, is still guided by evolution. A discussion of the conditions that favor and oppose progress leads to a final chapter on China as unprogressive. The chapters on the interaction of species; the influence of the individual on the evolution of the race; on isolation; on moral, religious and intellectual evolution, are interesting and suggestive.

Evolution of To-day, by H. W. CONN. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 342. Price, \$1.75.

These pages are intended for those who having an interest in the question have neither the time nor the requisite knowledge of biology to read the numerous special discussions on the various phases of the subject. Hence the chapters are—what is evolution; are species mutable; classification of the organic world; life during geological ages; embryology; geological distribution; Darwin's explanation of evolution; more recent attempts to explain it; the evolution of man.

Studies Scientific and Social, by ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. 2 vols., pp. 532, 535. Macmillan & Co., London, 1900.

These two volumes are mainly reprints of more important articles, which the author has contributed to reviews and other periodicals during the thirty-five years ending in 1899. He has, however, introduced many copious illustrations which modify and frequently enlarge the original articles. The range of the author's studies is perhaps better seen here than in any of his works. He has grouped the 42 essays under the larger headings of earth studies, descriptive zoölogy, plant and animal distribution, theory of evolution, anthropology, education, politics, the land problem, ethics and sociology.

Animal Behavior, by C. LLOYD MORGAN. Edward Arnold, London, 1900. pp. 344. Price, \$3.00.

In attempting to revise the author's "Animal Life and Intelligence" for a new edition, it appeared "that the amended treatment would not fall conveniently under the previous scheme of arrangement," and he has, therefore, given us a new book. A few passages from the older work and some from his "Habit and Instinct" have been introduced or summarized. He treats organic behavior, consciousness, instinctive behavior, intelligent behavior, social behavior, feelings and emotions, and evolution of animal behavior. The work has a few illustrations.

The Laws of Orientation among Animals, by G. REYNAUD. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898. Washington, 1899. pp. 481-498.

In this discussion the author succeeds to his own satisfaction in eliminating all the theories that imply that homing birds or dogs are influenced by knowledge of the country, by geometrical triangulation, by the heavenly bodies, magnetic current, etc.; but thinks that in wintering creatures follow the lines of greatest attraction and least resistance, and the same principle brings them back.

Supériorité des Animaux sur l'Homme, par le DOCTEUR PH. MARÉCHAL. Fischbacher, Paris, 1900. pp. 228.

Animals are superior to us sometimes in senses, locomotion, metamorphosis and sex; in fighting the inconvenience of viviparousness; in having a more condensed mode of communication and often a more finished social organism. The author finds in animals the rudiments of medicine, religion, morals, science, and metaphysics. The writer's style is interesting and he marshals a large body of facts current in the literature of the subject in support of his hypothesis.

Dogs and Savages, by B. LANGKAVEL. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898. Washington, 1899. pp. 651-675.

This is a valuable digest of a very voluminous literature on the relations in many savage lands between dogs and human beings.

Gemüt und Gemütsbildung, von PAUL RÖNTGEN. Jos. Kösel'schen, Kempten, 1900. pp. 368.

These social and pedagogical studies are prefaced by an interesting statement of what the author conceives the *gemüt* is; its relation to knowledge, will, love, the heart, religion, character, while only the last 120 pages are pedagogical. It abounds in judicious quotations.

The Science of the Emotions, by BHAGAVÁN DÁS. Theosophical Publishing Society, London, 1900. pp. 183.

This work is inscribed to Annie Besant, by whose wish and under whose guidance it was written. It treats the factors of emotion; its essential nature; different kinds and subdivisions; relations of emotions; virtue and vice; complex emotions and their correspondents; emotions in art; in human life; and the high applications of the science of emotions. It is based largely upon Sanskrit sources, and comes into little contact at any point with occidental psychology.

La Foule Criminelle, par SCIPIO SIGHELE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 300.

This is a totally recast and enlarged second edition of the author's famous work, with new illustrative cases appended, and considerable reconstruction of the chapters.

An Essay on Personality as a Philosophical Principle, by WILFRID RICHMOND. Edward Arnold, London, 1900 pp. 219.

This essay is intended to illustrate a philosophical principle and not to establish a philosophical conclusion. Fellowship, the author thinks, would be quite as good a title. He first discusses experience and personality; their meaning and definition; then the faculties of personality, feeling, will and intellect. Perhaps the best chapter is the last on emotions, of which he makes love, and especially religious love, the highest type.

The Human Nature Club. An Introduction to the Study of Mental Life, by EDWARD THORNDIKE. Longmans, Green and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 235. Price, \$1.25.

This somewhat enlarged edition rather needs the author's warning that too much must not be expected of a book which tries to handle psychological questions without technical words and without presupposing a knowledge of elementary science. It does indeed tell little truth, but it touches upon most of the large themes in current psychology, but so lightly and with such incessant paraphrase of James that we can but question the author's pedagogic success.

The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche, by GRACE NEAL DOLSON. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 110.

This is a critical exposition of Nietzsche's writings so far as they are concerned with philosophy and an attempt to point out their historical position. Riehl thinks no serious German writer so widely read, and while Miss Dolson refuses to accede him the foremost place in the thinkers of all time, which his disciples claim, he is not a charlatan taking himself seriously, but a significant figure among the philosophers of his quarter century. The entire literary movement, known as young Germany, acknowledges his leadership. Indeed he is not an isolated phenomena, but a part of the general intellectual movement of the last decades, and thus expressing clearly what many have dimly thought, only perhaps more radically. After a brief biography and outline, this writer treats of his æsthetic, intellectual and ethical periods successively, and finally of his relations to Schopenhauer, Hegel, the materialists and Neo-Kantians, and also his literary affinities.

Sexual Debility in Man, by F. R. STURGIS. E. B. Treat and Co., New York, 1900. pp. 432.

The chief features of this book are the author's advocacy of castration of certain lunatics under special conditions, and his vigorous opposition to the old belief that masturbation is the prelude to both mental and physical degeneration. The first three chapters are devoted to the anatomy and physiology of his subject, while the rest treats of morbidities.

Uchronie (l'Utopie dans l'histoire), par CHARLES RENOUVIER. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 412.

This is a very curious and interesting apocryphal historical sketch of the development of European civilization, not as it has taken place, but as it ought to have taken place. This is set forth in the story of a certain occidental Middle Age, which commenced in the first and ended in the fourth Christian century, and then in a modern occidental history ending in our own century. In the sequel he shows with great artistic talent what would have occurred if certain eminent historical percentages had formed other resolutions than they did, and what incalculable calamities would have followed if things had been